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BOOTH'S 'HEATER-2 and 8-" Needles and Pins."
DALT'S THEATER-2 and 8-" Needles and Pins."
HAVERL'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER-2 and 8-" Oliverty of the statement of the statem

WAYERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8--"Tourists in a Paliman Palace Car."

HAVERLY'S 1478 STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—"Hobbies."

HAMBON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—"Hazel Kirke."

PARE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Fresh, the American."

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BYANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8—"Bilee Taylor."

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BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Bazsar.

CHICKERING HALL—Commencement.

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Business Montes

"ALDERNEY BRAND" Puy always

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON-No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON-No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand. PARIS-No. 9 Rue Scribe.

New Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Irish Protection bill was reported in the British House of Commons at midnight, although some amendments were pending, the new rule having been adopted. - Prince Bismarck gave explanations yesterday which have probably ended the Prussian Cabinet crisis. === The prospect of peace with the Boers is deemed slight in ngland, = Gambetta declared yesterday that he is not responsible for the foreign policy of the present French administration.

DOMESTIC .- Sentiment in Washington is changing in favor of a Presidential veto of the Funding bill. W. E. Dodge, Johnston Livingstone and others have filed at Albany articles of incorporation of the American Heating Power Company, with a capital of \$6,000,000. ____ The certificate of the increase of the capital stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company to \$80,000,000 was filed yesterday with the Secretary of State. = Reports from the great Western cattle ranges are to the effect that many thousands of cattle have perished on account of the cold. = Governor Ludlow, of New-Jersey, yesterday vetoed the bill restoring J. B. Cornish to citizenship. == The linseed oil works of Kellogg & McDougail, at Buffalo, N. Y., were burned yesterday: loss, \$78,000.

CONGRESS .- The Vice-President appointed Senator Hoar Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, in place of Senator Hamlin resigned; the Legislative Approintion bill was considered in the Senate. === In the House, Mr. Warner introduced a bill to create a Board of Fiscal Inspectors, to watch over the collections and expenditures of the public treasure; Mr. Urper introduced a bill to appoint a commission to inquire into the injustice of freight charges upon interstate commerce, and to propose a remedy; the House insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, continuing in existence the Indian Commission.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- C. F. Blake, a well-known patent lawyer of this city, was found drowned in the North River yesterday. === The Harvard Club ate its annual differer at Delmonico's. ____ A mass meeting was held at Cooper Institute to protest against monopolies. === The Arion masked ball was given at Madison Square Garden. == The Charity ball at Staten Island was a success. == Geld value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 88.09 cents. Stocks less active, but feverish and lower, closing weak and unsettled after

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy waather, with higher temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 40°; lowest, 30°; average, 3358°.

The propriety of Mr. Goff's appointment as Secretary of the Navy is clearer now than ever. When the River and Harbor bill has passed, West Virginia ought, for decency's sake. to be put down in the geographies as an archinelago at the very least.

It is proposed that the District of Columbia shall have a quadrennial legal holiday peculiar to itself-Inauguration Day. Senator Harris has introduced a bill for that purpose. But the District has been a law unto itself on that subject from time immemorial.

Yesterday was a blue day for gamblers and policy-dealers. Recorder Smyth inflicted several entences of imprisonment ranging from ten to thirty days, and Judge Gildersleeve, in fining the keeper of a faro bank, announced that hereafter gambling offences would be punished with imprisonment.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art last night unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that the investigation of the charges of Mr. Feuardent was made only because of General di Cesnola's demand for it, and " not for the satisfaction of the Trustees, who have always known the falsehood of "the published charges." The resolutions conclude with a gratifying tribute to General di Cesnola's devotion and fidelity.

The newest manifestation of undergraduate impudence-which, happily, is not characteristic of undergraduates-is to threaten an instructor with efforts for his removal. It seems that a professor in the university in this city had the hardihood request a disorderly class to withdraw from coom. The class thereupon informed him, by means of a committee, that unless he should apologize to the student who seems to have begun the disorder, they would attend no re of his lectures, and endeavor to have removed. Mr. Bergh might do worse than replace his bill providing the whipping- I to put an end to a contraction which, of itself, I these districts with a strong arm to protect its

collegiate spanking-machine.

An interesting couple have been discovered in a Long Island village. These people had induced a Brooklyn boy, by promises of a pleasant country life with a little work, to come and consisted of uninterrupted drudgery, diversified only with brutality. The climax came when the boy froze his feet and was left by these philasthropists three days in a cold garret without attention of any kind. The boy's condition having finally been discovered, he was removed, and his feet have been amputated in order to save his life. The Brooklyn Children's Society has taken steps to secure the prosecution of these brutes, and will, it is to be hoped, keep its hand upon the case. There has hardly been an equal revelation of

The sudden death of Charles F. Blake, the well-known patent lawyer, is likely to remain the Hudson River. The fact that his watch and money were left undisturbed is almost a The fact that he was successful and prosperous, and happy in all the relations of life, and had been only is almost a proof that he did not commit suicide. It seems more rational to suppose that a man with a habit of walking at night should have taken an unusual stroll, peculiar as it was, and met with an accident, than to believe that a man with every reason for contentment should have suddenly thrown his life suffering in mind or body. At all events, to refuse to accept it-both to the dead man and to those who survive him.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FUNDING BILL. At 12 o'clock yesterday, as the so-called Funding bill had not been presented to the President, it became impossible for that bill to become a law unless he affixes to it his signature. For the Constitution gives the President ten days, Sundays excepted, in which to consider a bill presented to him, and if, within that time, an adjournment of Congress takes place, it provides that the bill "shall not be a law," unless he approves and signs it. But the term of the present Congress will expire at 12 o'clock noon, March 4, nine days from this noon, Sundays excepted. Thus the responsibility is placed upon President Hayes alone. Either he will sign the bill, and thus, by his individual act, give a particularly dangerous measure all the power of law, or he will refuse to sign, or will veto it. Everyone knows that the bill could not be passed over his veto. 'The Republican members of the two houses are so nearly united in opposition to this measure that, even if every Democratic vote could be obtained to overcome the veto, the requisite two-thirds would still be lacking. On the other hand, if the President does nothing, but merely declines by his positive approval to invest the pending measure with incalculable power for mischief, it will die by the provisions of the Constitution.

It is easy to understand that the President may be unwilling to sign this bill, in its present form, and without other legislation to prevent possible mischief, and yet may be disinclined to Land League the sanction of their clerical veto it as long as there is a possibility that the authority. needful protective legislation may be adopted. The bill to remove a part of the war taxes from banking property, for example, would go far to make refunding a success. For it would make some compensation to the banks for the threatened withdrawal of power to increase or reduce their circulation at pleasure, and for the threatprovision of this sort would have been embodied that Democracy means devetion he will approve it in the absence of any other enactment to modify its injustice and to guard which it threatens. The sooner he makes his | weight of it. decision known the better for the country and

for all legitimate business interests. There can be no doubt as to the judgment of the business men of the country in respect to this measure. Formal memorials, from such financial and commercial bodies as the Clearing-House of Cleveland, will inform the President of the opinion of those who are best able to judge of the consequences. But even such be slow-footed and ineffective as evidences of the judgment of business men, in comparison with the swift telegraphic dispatches which give formal notice of surrender of circulation. It is not necessary for the President to act in the dark. He can learn what this bill means by asking the Treasurer of the United States how much circulation has been surrendered since

Friday noon. Yesterday, the deposits at New-York alone. for the surrender of circulation, amounted to deposit of \$500,000 was made in Boston, and known to be on account of a Boston bank. Telegraphic dispatches indicate clearly that the movement has not been confined to these cities. Yet the mischievous bill has not yet gone to the President, and there is still a chance that disagreement between the two houses may delay or even defeat it. If circulation amounting to \$7,000,000 is surrendered within two days in frauds in the elections, to be laid before Con only two cities, before the bill has been sent to the President, is there not the best of reason to urge him, as speedily as he properly can, to edge of the facts upon which to proceed, the make it known that the bill in its present form authors of the frauds, by mob violence and will not have his approval ? A few straight forward and candid words from the President under the form of State law to obstruct the would end all apprehension, and arrest the disturbance which threatens to increase with each to the attempt. So that the authors and day of delay and uncertainty. If he has ex- abettors of these frauds not only assert amined the bill, in its present form, sufficiently the right of the minority to rule the to have become convinced that it is an unjust and dangerous one, which he ought not to National Congress that their will is law clothe with vitality by his positive approval, higher than its authority, and that it shall not there can be no impropriety in his making the fact known in the most public manner. Possibly such an expression of his conviction might do great good, by inducing Congress to act more speedily upon other measures of a protective or modifying character, which are now awaiting its consideration. If the object of Congress is to reduce the interest on the public debt, and not

merely to prevent refunding, it will not hesitate

ing a lew rate of interest.

BOYCOTTING BENCE JONES. The failure of the recent attempt to Boycott" W. Bence Jones is described in a letter which he has written to The Standard live with them. His pleasant life seems to have (London). While he has succeeded in holding his ground and making a firm stand against the local Land League, the moral which he draws from his own experience is that no one can safely carry on any industrial occupation in Ireland, even so small as a farm employing thirty or forty men, unless he has a sufficient proportion of them who can be relied upon to stand by him whatever may happen. He belongs to the best class of landlords-those who have dealt not only fairly but even liberally with their tenants, and who have made purchases under the Landed Estates Court guarancruel depravity since these societies began to be tee and expended capital largely in improving their property. Yet his thankless tenants were as malicious as those of Lord Erne, uniting in a deliberate attempt to ruin him by depriving him of farm laborers, leaving his cattle, sheep, and a mystery. The only fact that is positively horses unfed, and starving him into submission. known is that his body was found floating in He never had a thought of yielding, and found means to baffle their plots, but he confesses that "no one who can help it will face such a proof that he was not the victim of violence. time again." He asserts that not only large proprietors but numbers of small ones are leaving the country, and is confident that cerseen in the best of spirits tain projected reform measures will put a stop two hours before the time at to all landlords' outlay of capital in Ireland and which he is supposed to have been drowned, to the residence there of all who can get away. His conclusion is that "more industry and more honesty can alone improve the condition of "the tenants, and that to fix bad tenants in "their farms-idle, indolent, drunken men-is

to fix more firmly the worst evils we have." A faithful and thrifty landlord, who has been engaged in so desperate a struggle with faithaway without any previous sign that he was less and thriftless tenants, would be more than mortal if he could rise above the prejudices and until some tangible evidence is adduced to resentments which such thankless conduct support the theory of suicide, it is more just naturally excites. It may not be wise to lay much stress upon his remonstrances against any concessions whatever to Irish tenants, but his experience deserves careful study for the sake of the side lights which are thrown upon the Land Agitation. It illustrates the influence of the clergy upon the peasantry. The local Land League, with which he has been battling, consisted of a few worthless men, but the real leaders throughout the proceedings were two priests. It was only by means of their influence as clergymen that his well-paid laborers were drawn away. They agreed to pay them their usual wages so long as they should remain idle, and when local resources failed, one of them went to Dublin to obtain assistance. To this day those two priests are deeply pledged to the poor men for payment, and the responsibility for the affair rests upon them alone Yet their ecclesiastical superiors have allowed them to go on for weeks, paying workingmen's wages to idlers, violating the common law, and injuring a kind-hearted landlord, who was striving to feed his stock and save his property.

This incident proves that whatever may be the attitude of the Vatican toward the Land Agitation, and however outspoken the Archbishop of Dublin may have been in denouncing the lawlessness of League rule, the clergy stand at the head of the peasantry in this agrarian revolution. Themselves the sons of peasants, they depend for support upon the class whose mis eries have excited their sympathy. Why should they wait for a signal from the Pope? Instead of exercising a restraining influence upon the tenant farmers, they give the methods of the

What is the "strong government" which those Democrats who indulge in cant and think it is statesmanship have so much to say about as one of the dangers to be apprehended from Republican ascendancy ? Demoened reduction of 2 or 3 per cent in the interest | crats being divided into two classes-the larger in the Funding bill, perhaps so framed as to thing which they think "the Fathers' apply to National banks in proportion to their established - we find the latter always holdings of three per cent bonds. In any case, laying great stress upon the dangers of the removal of taxation might then have been centralization and of a strong government tomade conditional upon the passage of the Three | ward | which they say the Republican party Per Centbill, and the compensatory feature would naturally tends. It is the favorite topic of have been of some just effect in recommending such statesmen as Horatio Seymour and the measure to approval. But Congress obsti- Democrats of his class at the North. nately persisted in passing the Three Per Cent | and *the constant theme of all Southern bill in its worst and most dangerous form, and Democrats, by whom it is esteemed now it rests with the President to say whether the only vital question in politics. Nor is it strange that the latter should be opposed to a strong General Government. They have reasons against the dangerous and violent contraction for such opposition. They have felt the

But how strong must the Government be to be dangerous, and bow weak should it be to be perfectly safe and not imperil the Constitution and our form of government? These questions are of present pertinency and practical interest because of a condition of affairs in several Congressional districts at the South which bids fair to bring them to the attention of Congress. In Florida and Missismemorials, however numerous or weighty, must sippi, and perhaps other Southern States, it is very generally believed that men have been given certificates of election to the next Congress who were not only not the choice of a majority of the legal voters in their several districts, but who were defeated upon the vote as actually polled. This state of affairs is contrary to law and to the spirit and form of republican government, but the men who have brought it to pass justify themselves by what they call the necessity of their situation. The minority, in other words, openly asserts its right to rule. about \$3,600,000. In addition, at least one Is a government dangerously strong that steps in at such a juncture and compels submission the New-York deposit included \$400,000 to law and the rectification of such a wrong Is there much safety in a government so weak that it cannot reach an election precinct where its own laws are violated, its fundamental principles trodden under foot, and a minority perpetuated in power over a majority?

Another question arises. Where steps are taken for the collection of testimony touching gress so that that body, judging of the qualifications of its own members, may have knowl. intimidation, and by resorting to proceedings process and silence the witnesses, put an end majority, but they defiantly say to the entertain proceedings in appeal. This minority ruling a majority because of the necessity of the situation, dictates its terms to the National Congress, saying to that body: You shall not investigate our methods of conducting elections. They are purely a State affair with which Congress has no concern." Would that government dangerously strong which should reach into

mitted to its own Congress concerning the election of its own law-makers? Would there be much safety in the weakness of a government that could not inquire as to the qualifi-

cations of its own legislators? It is all very wells to indulge in the cant about the daugers to free institutions from a strong government when there is no practical as the unions between full-blooded negroes. issue upon which to draw the lines. But here are cases coming up in the next Congress which promise to call for more exact definitions. How strong must a government fectly safe? We know very well what Southern Democrats think about it. The Federal Government cannot be too weak to suit them. But how is it with the intelligent Northern Democrats who think they are saying something worth while when they talk in a large loose way about the dangers of centralization and of strong government? Has the Government any power to enforce the right of Congress to judge of the qualification of its own members ? And can it go into a "sovereign State" and protect its own witnesses? These are very practical questions when we consider the possibility that a minority in a few Southern districts may, under certain circumstances, not only rule a majority in their own districts, but actually control the whole Government.

AN OLD SWINDLE REVIVED.

That old, rejected, ill-odored McGarraban claim, of which the readers of Congressional Committee on Private Land Claims, and a bill for which Mr. Manning, of Mississippi, stands sponsor. The claim has been killed at least a gress, but it has more lives than a cat. The secret of its vitality lies in the fact that there's millions in it." If the bill can be passed, the profits to be divided between the claimant, his atterneys and lobbyists, and bis assistants on the floor of Congress, will amount at the least calculation to ten millions of dollars. Mc-Garrahan is the assignee of a Mexican named Gomez, who held a Spanish grant to 17,000 acres of land in California. The grant was never properly located and surveyed. Me-Garrahan claimed that it covers the land upon which are the valuable quickstiver mines of the New Idria Company. As the United States. after coming into possession of California, sold these lands, he came upon the Government for compensation. It has been repeatedly shown that the survey of the Gomez grant was never submitted to the examination and confirmation required by law; that the original grant describes a tract seventeen miles away from the tract claimed by McGarrahan, and separated from it by two mountain ranges; and that the survey upon which the claim rests was a private act without official sanction. On these facts the courts have rejected the claim. Now Mc-Garrahan comes again to Congress and assa it to say that the courts are all wrong, that his title is good, and that he shall have compensation from the Treasury for the value of the land and for all the rents and profits that have been derived from it, including, of course, the profits on the total product of the New Idria

Mines since they were opened. The generous fellow agrees to take his pay in public land at the rate of \$1 25 per acre. Mr. Manning's bill provides for the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain "the value of the tract and the rents, issues, and profits "thereof," and permits McGarrahan to select as much of the unoccupied lands of the United States at \$1 25 per acre as will cover the entire award. Now selected lands are worth an average of at least \$5 an acre, so there will be a handsome margin from which he can pay all his lobby debts, keeping for his own share the whole amount of the original award. It will be interesting to see who the Congressmen are who have been persuaded to vote for this monstrous on bonds deposited for circulation. Had the one of which has no fixed notion or belief, scheme. No one can plead ignorance of the majority in Congress been ruled by common but only a great hunger for place and power; real nature of the McGarrahan claim. Its at one jamp to \$625,000, adding \$335,000 to the sense, and not by partisanship or passion, a and the smaller one a vague idea character has been exposed again and again in houses. The Representative who supports it now must be prepared to have the public take it for granted that he has been "let in" as one of the partners in the job.

HERE TO STAY.

When the census of 1870 showed that there had been a considerable increase in the negro population of the country during the decade covering the war period, a general exclamation of surprise and incredulity came from the intelgent classes at the South. The universal belief in that section was that the vicissitudes of the war and the breaking up of the system of slavery had caused a great mortality among the blacks. Having no longer a property interest in them, the whites had withdrawn the semiparental care they used to exercise, and had ceased to look after the sick, the young children, and the old. During and after the war, the negroes crowded into the towns or drifted about from plantation to plantation, careless often of family ties, and were a ready prov to disease. A correspondent of I'me Tribung who traversed the Gulf States in 1872 found only one opinion on the subject, and that was that the total of the colored population had largely decreased since 1860. Eut the census did not confirm this view, and the census was therefore vehemently attacked as incorrect. The charge was made on every hand that the enumerators, being paid by the head, had filled up their list with fictitious Samboes and Dinahs. There was scarcely a planter who was not ready to affirm that he knew of his personal knowledge that there were fewer " niggers" in his part of the country than in the days of slavery.

Another decade has gone by, and another census has been taken. It shows a still greater ncrease of the colored population than was shown by the census of 1870. In some States this increase is so extraordingly that when the figures were published they seemed to bear on their face conclusive evidence of fraud. They have since been sustained by statements that the enumeration of 1870 was defective, not, as was thought at the time, in the direction of exaggeration, but in the contrary direction. The census takers did not invent fictitious negroes but skipped a great many real ones. Thus the prevalent Southern theory that the negro does not thrive and multiply in a state of freedom is completely and finally exploded. So is another theory which has found many advocates in the North as well as the South-that the increase of the black race is so small in proportion to that of the white race that the colored element will soon become relatively unimportant. Taking out from the total of the white population the foreign immigration of the last ten years, there appears only a trifling difference in favor of the whites in the rate of increase of the two races. The statistics of the mulatte population have not yet been published, so that it is impossible to say whether another theory can survive-one. by the way, that never had much countenance

post for wife-beaters with one authorizing a would inevitably prevent the sale of bonds bear- own chizens in giving testimony to be sub- will show that the ratio of increase of the blooded blacks. All observant Southerners agree that there is less admixture of races now than in the days of slavery, and that the marrisges of mulattoes with mulattoes (asing the term to cover all the various shades of mixed blood) are not as productive of healthy children

> So it appears that the negro is here to stay. He holds his ground and refuses to die out at the bidding of theorists. In the struggle for the survival of the fittest, he has shown himbe to be dangerous, and how weak to be per- self to be about as fit as the white man. He, plants himself upon the soil, and Mother Nature takes care of him. Our children's children witl have him for a fellow-citizen. Nor is he disposed to drift southward to the tropics, as he has often been advised to do. When oppressed in the South he turns his eyes northward, and starts for Kansas or Indiana. There are no signs of any concentration of the blacks in the warmer portions of our own country, much less of their migration to the West Indies and Mexico. On the contrary, the tendency is toward their gradual dispersion over all parts of the Union. As they increase in intelligence and obtain the means to travel, they will be more and more apt to go where there is the greatest demand for farm work, and for the ruder forms of labor in towns and cities.

> The statesmanship that looks to the future must take account of the fact that the negro is a permanent element in our population. The question of what shall we do with him, which used to trouble philanthropists a good deal just news used to hear a good deal eight or ten years after the close of the war, he has answered for ago, has come to life again, and is pending in himself. Give him equal rights and he will hoe the House with a favorable report from the his own row. Indeed he has heed it pretty successfully during the past sixteen years, in spite of all the hardships, oppression, and violence he had to suffer in his transition from slavery to dozen times by courts and committees of Con- citizenship. He is tough, industrious, and temperate, and when he can earn but little knows how to live on little. Here is where he has an advantage over the white man. Misfortune and want sit lightly upon him. He cats his corn-pone and is content.

> > Holla! Here's Governer Foster going in and out of the Cabinet with the old regularity.

It is an inspiring spectacle to behold the august enators relaxing their dignity in order to grab for a big appropriation with all the zeal of a Congress-

President Hayes has a first-class opportunity for taying his Administration from the tame ending which has been predicted for it. A pair of vetoes, one on the Refunding bill and the other on the River and Harbor swindle, will enable him to step down and out amid the applause which is sure to follow a brave and patriotic act. His extra session vetoes did more than all the rest of his public acts to strengthen him in the esteem and confidence of the people. His share of responsibility for extra sessions increased his popularity, and if he were to make another extra session now he would gain by it more han he would lose in popular respect

Poor Garfield! He has had to sustain the burden of a visit from "Jim" Scoville, of New-Jersey. Yet be bore it amiably.

Senator Conkling is said to be greatly amused at the newspaper efforts to find out what he said to General Garfield, and well he may be. Several journals published yesterday morning a half-column or more of the remarks of a "gentleman in a position to know," who had confided to a Cleveland correpondent's capacious ear the substance of the conversation which probably passed between Messrs. Garfield and Conkling. As news the information was entirely valueless, while as an effort of the imagination it was very feeble. There seem to be several newsgatuerers in the neighborhood of Mentor who are studying hard for admission to a Home for Incurable Imbectics.

Senator Pugh is a whole-souled grabber. He asks or \$42,250 for the raging Tallapoosa River on the ground that the House neglected that mighty stream. If this basis for an appropriation becomes general, there will not be an unimproved mud-puidle in the whole country a few years hence. General Garfield will leave Mentor next week, and

that besieged town will henceforth look like a de-

Senator Hereford, of West Virginia, takes the brome as the biggest grabber of this epoch. The appropriation for West Virginia, as agreed upon by the House, was \$270,000. Mr. Hereford raises this already generous amount. Mr. Reagan's enterprise atting the House to vote him \$750,000 for Texas has excited unbounded jealousy in other Southern States, but Senator Coke has raised the amount à States, but Senator Coke has raised the amount a round \$100,000, probably because West Virginia was pulling so close behind. These two States seem to be unlimited in their capacity for improvements. It is too much to expect that either the Senate of House will decline to grant the preposterous amounts, but it may occur to the President that a veto on the whole bill will be a wise and patriotic

A gifted Democratic editor in Pennsylvania, who estows the benefit of his genius upon The Washingngton Review and Examiner, remarks that the famous Beitzhoover letter " is now known and admitted on all hands" to have been a "clumsy forgery," and adds: "Yet, we blush to say it, so far as the original authors of its publication and circulation are concerned, it stands to-day unretracted." So it concerned, it stands to day internaced. So it does, chiefly because Beltzhover hinseit declines to retract it. Perhaps the awful spectacle of the aforesaid chitter "blushing" will arouse Beltz-hover to a retraction. It it does, and he affixes an affidavit to it, there will be some fun.

PERSONAL.

A letter written by the Count de Chambord has just been sold in Paris for nearly \$200.

Prince Bismarck in making a speech in the Prus an Chamber the other day tersely informed thos who were eager for his retirement that he should remain in office as long as he possibly could.

The daughter of Prevost-Paradol, once French dinister to Washington, who became a nun some time ago, has gone to Egypt to found a convent of the order of Notre Dame de Sion, a mission especially devoted to the conversion of women and girls of he Semitic race.

Michael Davitt, the Land Leaguer, is the son of a enant-farmer of County Mayo, Ireland, and worked in a Langashire cotton mill until he was nine years old. Then his right arm was crushed in the machinery and had to be amoutated. Thereaftershe turned his attention to educating himself, and at ifteen became a Government letter-carrier.

Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of General R. E. Lee said to be a beautiful and queenly woman. She has been in Washington this winter, and has re-Lee has married, and Custis Lee, president of the Washington and Lee University, is a bachelor long past the meridian of life.

Lin-fu-Yen, the wife of the Chinese Ambassador n Berlin, entertained a large number of distinguished Germans on her native New Year. Major Tsheng-Ki-Song, the military attache of the embassy, has mastered the German language to such a degree that he lately delivered in it, to the great gratification of the Berlinese, a lecture on the matrimonial enstoms of the Chinese.

The late Mariette Bey was a striking-looking man, tall, broad-chested, and commanding in manner, but modest in soul. With quantities of decoraions he never wore any except when officially compelled to don the ribbon of the Legion of Honorwhich was, indeed, hidden under his coat. He was a marvel of industry and was to be found busy in his library at 6 in the morning all the year round. He was a charming talker and laviably hospitable. He has left his family almost penniless.

The Barone's Burdett-Cousts and her husband are coming to travel in this country in May. A cousin of the bridegroom, who lives in Jersey City, is quoted as saying to a correspondent of The Post, of Washington, that she didn't suppose that Mr. Bart-lett made the proposal of marriage. "How could he?" said she. "He would not dare to do it. She fade out by admixture of blood and be absorbed in the more numerous and more powerful race.

The probability is, however, that the census must have made the proposition first, but he would do his full share of the courting afterward. I have no doubt that they will be very happy. They have and to enable them to judge of the destiny of the race, all the world at their feet, are sincerely attached to

can be proud, as an American, of having carried away the prize that all England envise him. In one sense it's a worldly match; but knowing my cousin and knowing the Barones, too, I am sure, they will be happy. She is the most industrious weman I know, and he loyes work, and they will find a welld of good to do with their money."

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—It is expected that Princesa Louise will return to Canada in May, accompanied by a large party of English visitors, who intend to spend the summer months in a fishing tour on the Lower St. Lawrence, and to visit Manitola in the

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Miss Emma Abbott and her company were in Bal-

Goodwin's Froliques reappeared in this city last night, at Haverly's Theatre, in "Hobbies." Maurice Dengrement, the young Brazilian violinist, will make his debut in Boston on March 1. Sarasate, the violinist, has been giving concerts in Paris.

Mary Anderson acted Juliet, last night, at the Bos-ton Theatre, before an immense audience.

Mr. C. B. Bishop appeared as the Widow Bedott, at Haverly's Theatre, in Brooklyn, last night. Marie Roze will appear next Monday, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, with the Strakosch-Hess Opera Company, in "Mephistopheles."

Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels appeared in Baitt-nore last night. They will be in Washington dur-ing manuguration week. The fiftieth consecutive representation in this city

of "Olivette" will occur next Saturday at the Fifth

Mr. Henry Bergh's play, entitled " Love's Alternative," will be placed on the stage next Thursday evening at the Union League Theatre.

"The School for Scandal" was given at Wallack's Theatre last night in a lively fashion, and to the pleasure of a considerable assemblage. Rubiustein is to make four concert tours this

spring. The first, in Spain is already begun. The others will be in Portsacal, France and England.

"The Banker's Daughter," was reproduced here, last night at the Grand Opera House, by the Union

The eldest European musical society is said to be the Collegium Musicam Ultrasectinum, created in the year 1631 at Utrecht, which fosters the study of music, and likewise arranges the so-called town con-certs at Utrecht. On the 29th of April next its 250th anniversary will be celebrated by a musical

Extra performances will be given at most of the heatres in New-York and Brooklyn to-day to signalize Washington's Birthday and provide for the pleasure seckers who desire theatrical entertalument.
Mr. Kaymond will repeat his amusing personation
of Fresh. The San Francisco Minstrels will make sport. Mr. Neil Burgess will repeat the Widow Redoft
at the Bijou Theatre. "Hazel Kirke" may be seen at the Madison Square.

Wagner's music seems to be becoming more popular in Paris; at any rate, 'something of his is to be heard at fearly every important concert there, and the public is content to listen to it without providing an improvised accompaniment of hisses, whisting an improvised accompanies of mace, which are the first performances of the Funeral March from "Die Gotter-dammerung" at the Cirque d'Hiver. On one Sunday, a few weeks ago, a number of selections from the "Flying Dutchman" were given at the Pasduloup concert, and the "Ride of the Walkyries" was played by the Colonne orchestra.

Theodore Thomas, in the current number of Sorisner's Monthly, speaks of the vretched music performed at most of our theatres between the acts, and says of it: "Why appeal in music to a lower class or allow in the orchestra a lower standard than is in keeping with what is presented on the than is in keeping with what is presented on the stage f? The question is a 'timely one. At a recent performance in what has long been known 'as the 'leading comedy theatre" in this city, the orchestra, not satisfied with their instrumental efforts, supplemented them by singing in a painfully lugulations fashion the chorus to the song of "The Whale," performing the while their orchestral parts. The exhibition was a ridiculous one, and marked about the lowest pitch which we have yet seen reached in the performances of a theatrical orchestra.

GENERAL NOTES.

The bill passed by the last Connecticut Legislature, requiring an examination of all ratirous em-ployes for color-blindness and defective vision generally, as provoked much opposition among raticoad comhas provoked much opposition among raifroad companies and led to the introduction of a repeal bill, which the Raifroad Committee has been considering. The advocates of a repeal argue that in a half century no accident was ever traceable to color-bineness; that the companies can detect the defect as well as the State examinere, and that the law is a grievous burden to railroads and employes alike.

The Geographical Society of Paris has been or is about to be regaled with the narrative of a year of captivity among the Malay pirates. Mr. Ten Brink, attached to the medical service of the Netherands, is the subject of this unfortunate experience. He was on an exploring expedition when his vessel was waylaid by the maranders, who killed most of his companions, set fire to his ship and would doubtless have put an end to Mr. Ten Brick had not their chief taken a ancy to the explorer and carried him off to his hut, Imagine the Dutchman's surprise when his rescuer, who spoke excellent English and seemed much impressed ith the advantages of English civilization, informed um that he was to consider himself thenceforward a clave. He naturally enough remonstrated, whereupon the chief produced a sword and sliced his noze off. For then nequesced. In the course of his year of captivity Mr. Ten Brink lost an ear in a similar manner. Happing before his tongue went, a Dutch vessel rescued him and the Malay was shot.

San Francisco people boast, and with no small degree of justice, that their city has passed through-several recent crises in a manner highly creditable to its ntelligence and morality, and that hereafter it deserves to be enrolled among the homes of good order. The railroad riots of 1877, which were fruitful of trouble elsewhere, found in san Francisco a population distressed by hard times and ripe for riot, but there was no outbreak. The sand-lots agitation of the last two years stopped short of bloodshed and destruction of property.
The explanation doubtless is that these social fevers were allowed to run their course without repression. The San rancisco Evening Bulletin thinks that the softening influences of climate may have something do do with this experience. If that journal is not a little optimistic, san Francisco is now more free from personal violence than any other large city on the continent, for it contains not a neignborhood "that a well-meaning man cannot pass through at any hour of the night, not only without personal danger but without ment."

A correspondent, whose mind is open to the arguments urged in favor of a spelsing reform, but who omprehends the valid objections which oppose it, writes to THE TRIBUNE to say that what is needed is not so much that approbation be expressed for the scheme as that it should be brought adequately into public view and kept there until it be accepted or stamped out. Phonetic spelling has made already many friends in this ountry, a few of whom are alites worth having. Several reputable journals have ventured upon slight modificareputation journals and, among scholars, Professor tions in orthography, and, among scholars, Professor Whitney has expressed at least a partial approval of a modified reform. The wish is often uttered that a control of the scholars of th gress of authorities might be convened to consider the question. It is not apparent that such a congress would accomplish any desirable result. In the first place it is almost inconceivable that any representative body of scholars and writers could agree upon a system of reform; but if one such body should agree to lead the English-speaking world to the brook the traditional English-speaking world to the brook the traditional twenty could not make it drink. Aside from all the difficulties inherent in such a reform, the most serious loss which phonetic spelling would occasion would be in etymology. The ducation is rendered more complicated, and at the same time more important, by the fact, that English is apparently itestined to be the isaguage of the world; and this fact again suggests the reflection that a language which has made such astonishing conquests within so short a time does not stand in need of infield integral.

If the provisions of Judge Fórbes's will are carried out in a liberal and intelligent spirit, the town of Northampton, Mass. will probably have a better public library than any other place of the size in the co For years that heautiful old town has had the adventage of an excellent tree library, sheltered in a substantial and commodious building, which may very likely be combined with the gift of Judge Forbes, for his will, leaving \$200,000 to the town, directs his executors to "buy or build" a library. The chief obstacle may lie in a provision of the will which directs that the library building shall be fire-proof, which the present building is not. The will contains a statement of the testator's renot. The will contains a statement of the testant will indicate belief which has already created much commont, and may cause complications in carrying out his wishes The following sentences are found in the document: "It has been my aim to piace within reach of use inhabitants of a town in which I have long lived, and pleasured.